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## COUNTRY PROFILE | President's Malaria Initiative (PMI)

# ANGOLA

MAY 2006



### At a glance: Malaria in Angola

Population: 12.1 million

Life expectancy at birth: 37 years (men), 40 years (women)<sup>1</sup>

Reported malaria cases (2002): 1.4 million<sup>2</sup>

Under-5 mortality rate: 260/1,000 or approximately 1 in 4 children<sup>3</sup>

### Background

Angola's health systems were severely damaged during the civil war, and only about 30 percent of the population has access to government health facilities. Malaria accounts for an estimated 35 percent of mortality in children less than five years old, 25 percent of maternal mortality, and 60 percent of hospital admissions for children under age five.

Angola is one of three first-round target countries benefiting from the U.S. President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), a five-year \$1.2 billion initiative led by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), in conjunction with the Department of Health and Human Services (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), the Department of State, and the White House. PMI's long-term goal is to cut malaria deaths by 50 percent in 15 African countries by providing lifesaving services, supplies, and medicines to 85 percent of those most vulnerable to malaria – children under five years of age and pregnant women.

In support of Angola's Ministry of Health and in coordination with international and national development organizations, nongovernmental organizations, faith-based organizations, and the private sector, the Initiative supports four key tools to prevent and treat malaria:

- Spraying with insecticides ("indoor residual spraying," or IRS) in communities
- Insecticide-treated bednets (ITNs)
- Lifesaving drugs
- Treatment for pregnant women ("intermittent preventive treatment," or IPT)

### 2006 Results to Date

- **IRS:** Southern Angola is prone to periodic epidemics of malaria. PMI supported a spraying campaign in two southern provinces, including the training of 210 spray personnel. Spraying began in early December 2005 and provided coverage for 555,000 people by the end of March 2006.
- **ITNs:** PMI distributed about 60,000 free long-lasting insecticide-treated nets (LLINs), which provide protection from mosquitoes for approximately 96,000 people.

<sup>1</sup> CIA World Fact Book

<sup>2</sup> 2005 World Malaria Report

<sup>3</sup> UNICEF

## PMI Funding

In fiscal year 2006, PMI set aside \$7.5 million in funding for malaria prevention and treatment in Angola. In addition, in February 2006, the ExxonMobil Foundation provided a gift of \$1 million to USAID to directly support PMI activities in Angola.

## Upcoming Activities

- **National ITN distribution.** Beginning in July 2006, PMI will support distribution of LLINs to children under age five and pregnant women as part of a nationwide combined measles vaccination/ITN distribution campaign. The campaign will provide 130,000 pregnant women and 700,000 additional households each with one net (830,000 total nets). The anticipated result is for 30 percent of pregnant women and under-five children to have ITNs.